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terial finesse will previously to the period proposed frustrate so salutary a measure? It is supposed by many to be more than doubtful, that our national banks have no fund of gold to answer the demand such a restoration of specie payments would require.

Exchange in Belfast has been this month about $8\frac{1}{2}$ for bills on London, and discount on bank-notes is now reduced to about $1\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.

NATURALIST'S REPORT.

From May 20, till June 20.

LET no presuming, impious rafter tax
Creative wisdom, as if aught was form'd
In vain, or not for admirable ends.

THOMSON.

PERHAPS the strongest deviation from the general laws of nature, is exhibited by the common Cuckoo, which visits us every Spring, and staying but a few months retires, after its monotonous call has aroused our attention to the progress of the season, and raised our many conjectures to unravel her mysterious and unnatural conduct. To every country boy it is well known that the cuckoo attaches to herself immediately after her arrival an attendant, and a nurse, but what is the cause of this attachment is yet unknown; the tit lark, the wag-tail, and the hedge sparrow, are most commonly the birds over whom this apparent inagic spell is thrown, and who like human hirelings attend to this foster child with an assiduity uninterrupted by cares for their own offspring; that this is the constant conduct of our cuckoos has been ascertained to be fact, by numerous, and well authenticated observations, but whether more young are reared by this propensity of cuckoos than if they pursued the ways of other birds, or whether it is in order to allow the cuckoo to retire and propagate the species in other regions, during the course of our Northern Summer, has not been ascertained; certain it however is, that cuckoos are often to be found, even in the middle of September, but some naturalists say, that these are only the young birds of the season, the old ones having retired immediately after laying.

May 21, Common Buck-bean (*Meryanthus trifoliata*) flowering.

23, Yellow Pontic Azalea (*Azalea Pontica*) flowering.

25, Common Herrings (*Clupea Harengus*) now caught on our coast.

26, Fine leaved Peony (*Paeonia tenuifolia*) Cluster Cherry (*Prunus padus*) Purple Lilac (*Syringa Vulgaris*) and bulbous meadow Crowfoot (*Ranunculus bulbosus*) flowering. Ragwort Moth (*Phalaena Jacobea*) and Drop-wort Sphinx (*Sphinx Filipendula*) appearing.

27, Red Campion (*Lychinis Dioica*) Yellow Pimpernel (*Lysimachia nemorum*) and common Hawthorn (*Crataegus Oxycantha*) flowering.

28, Crimson flowered Peony (*Paeonia peregrina*) flowering.

30, Dwarf Sunflower (*Cistus Helianthemum*) and Hypericum Frutex (*Spiraea Hypericifolia*) flowering.

31, White Campion (*Lychinus Vespertina*) and Double White Narcissus (*Narcissus Poeticus*) flowering.

June 1, Three edged Garlick (*Allium triquetrum*) flowering.

2, Silver-weed (*Potentilla Anserina*) Rusty leaved Rose bay (*Rhododendron ferrugineum*) Pontic Rosebay (*Rhododendron Ponticum*) Naked flowering upright Honeysuckle (*Azalea nudiflora*) Yellow Poppy (*Papaver Cambricum*) and Oriental Poppy (*Papaver Orientale*) flowering.

3, Aconite-leaved Cranesbill (*Geranium Aconitifolios*) and entire leaved Peony (*Paeonia Corallina*) flowering,

4, Wall Hawkweed (*Hieracium Murorum*) Maritime Catchfly (*Silene Maritima*) and Ladies finger (*Anthyllis vulneraria*) flowering.

5, Mouse ear Hawkweed (*Hieracium Pilosella*) Water Cresses (*Sisymbrium Nasturtium*) Flags (*Iris Pseudo Acorus*) and Male Orchis (*Orchis mascula*) flowering.

7, Water Violet (*Hottonia Palustris*) in full flower. Irish Rose (*Rosa Hibernica*) Dark red thornless rose (*Rosa pendulina*) Laburnum (*Cytisus Laburnum*) Common Purple Lilac (*Syringa Vulgaris, var.*) Persian Lilac (*Syringa Persica*) flowering.

10, Fox glove (*Digitalis purpurea*) and Marsh Orchis (*Orchis latifolia*) flowering.

14, Striped barked broom (*Spartum striatum*) and yellow Rattle (*Rhinanthus Crista Galli*) flowering.

15, Bulb bearing Lily (*Lilium Bulbiferum*) flowering.

- 17, Beautiful Cistus (*Cistus formosus*) and Connaught Heath (*Menziesia Polifolia* of Jussieu)
 18, Ovate leaved Phlox (*Phlox ovata*) flowering
 19, Cuckoo (*Cuculus Canorus*) yet calling.
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METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

From May 20, till June 20.

WITHIN the memory of many inhabitants of Belfast, the Western shore of Belfast harbour was a hard sand, on which they could walk dry at low water (some old people say they used to go from the Point Fields to the White House point) the same places are now covered with deep mud, the only way of accounting for this, is by the wind having driven for a series of years, a large quantity of wreck in upon the shore, which, on putrefying, has produced the present mud. From observations on the winds for some years, it would appear that something like a periodical revolution takes place, and from the more than usual steadiness of the wind towards the East, driving in a strong surge, there is reason to believe many parts of the shore will soon be free from the mud as before, for some parts this last season are become visibly more sandy.

May 21,	. . . . .	Wet, with hail and thunder.
22,	. . . . .	Wet morning, a fine day.
23,	. . . . .	Wet morning, middle dry, evening wet.
24,	. . . . .	Wet.
25, 26,	. . . . .	Fine dry days.
June 1, 2	. . . . .	Fine.
4,	. . . . .	Heavy showers, and some thunder in the morning.
5,	. . . . .	Fine.
6, 10,	. . . . .	Dark cold day.
12,	. . . . .	Heavy shower in the evening.
13,	. . . . .	Light showers.
14, 17,	. . . . .	Fine dry days.
18,	. . . . .	Light rain.
19,	. . . . .	Wet.
20,	. . . . .	Fine.

Notwithstanding the changes which have taken place, the Barometer has been almost stationary at 30 inches.

The lowest state of the Thermometer was on the 22d of May, when it stood at 46; the rest of the time it was as high as usual for the season, the highest was on the morning of the 3d of June, when it stood at 68.

The wind has had an Easterly direction for the most part of our last period, being N.E. 10; S.E. 5; E 1; S.W. 7; N.W. 6 times.

CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

FOR JULY 1810.

On the first of the month we have new Moon at six minutes past ten in the evening, but without producing an eclipse.

5th, She is under the first of the Lion, but past the line drawn through the third and first, and produced. She is directing her course under the body of the Lion, to the five stars in the triangle in the Virgin.

10th, She is seen between the first of the Virgin, and the two first stars of the Balance, but nearest to the former star, above her is the tenth of the Virgin. At nine she is 62 deg. 40 min. from the first of the Lion, and 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ deg. from Antares.

15th, She is on the Meridian at 19 min. past 11, P.M. the small stars in the head of the Archer being under her, and the two first stars of the Goat, to which she is directing her course, being considerably to the East of her. At nine she is 68 deg. 28 min. from the first Pegasus, and 36 deg. 3 min. from Antares.

20th, She rises under the four stars in the square, in the space between the lines, drawn through the two eastern, and the two western of these stars and produced, but she does not before sunrise, reach the line drawn through the two eastern stars.